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Equal Rights

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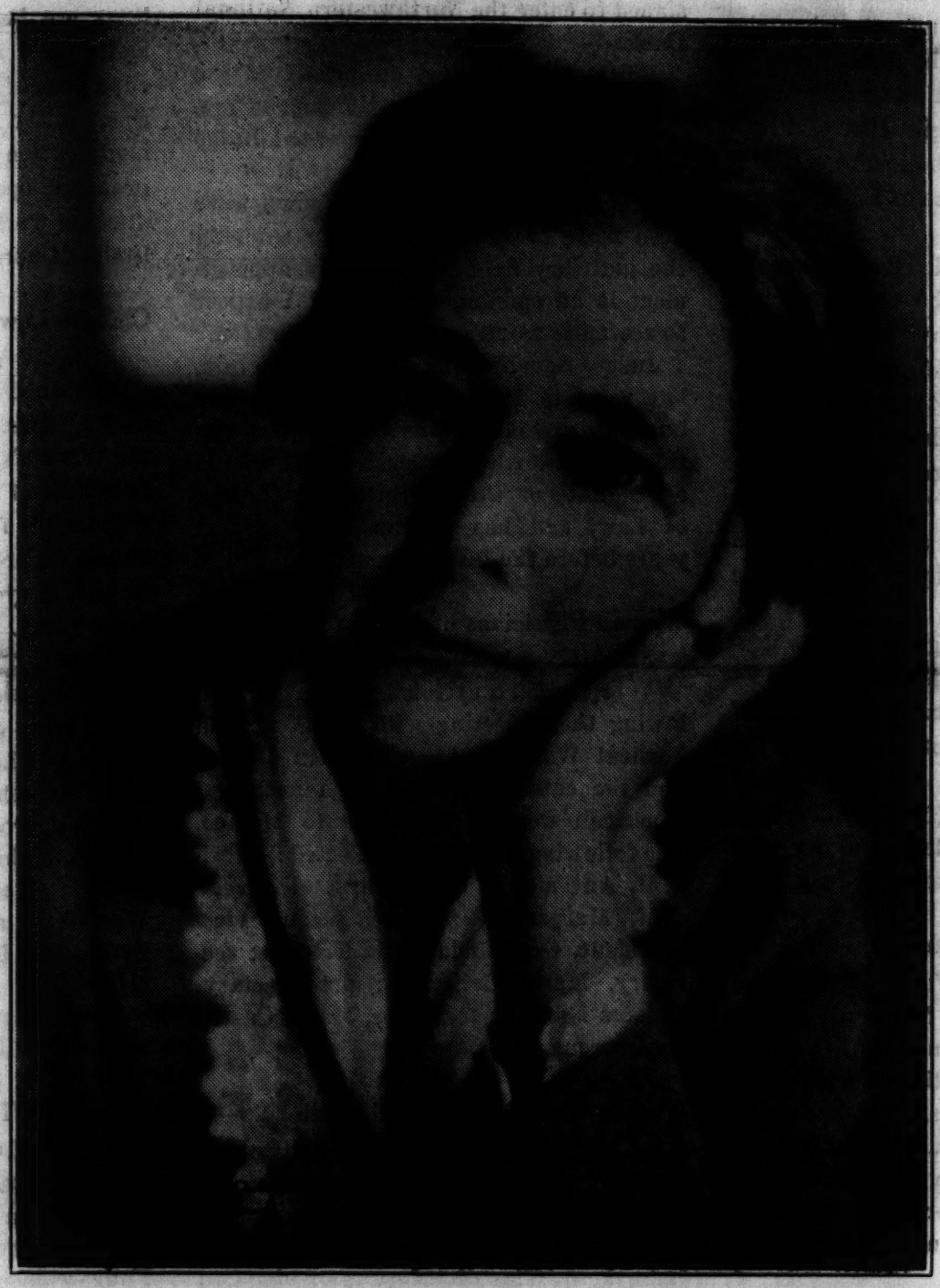

Anne Martin

Who was a member of the National Woman's Party's division in the great demonstration of 2,000 women members of forty societies demanding Equal Franchise in London on July 3.

Feminist Notes

N. W. P. Founder Directs Pageant

MARIE MOORE FORREST, a Founder of the National Woman's Party, directed the pageant, "The Making of a Nation," held on the steps of the National Capitol on July 5 in celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

Mrs. Forrest joined the National Woman's Party when headquarters were first opened on F Street in 1913. Her first pageant work was for suffrage, when she had charge of one of the committees in connection with the first suffrage pageant at the time of the inauguration of President Wilson in 1913. She has been a constant worker for the cause of Equal Rights since that time.

Mrs. Forrest assisted Hazel Mackaye in the production of the Susan B. Anthony pageant held by the National Woman's Party in Washington in 1915. She also co-operated with Miss Mackaye in staging the ceremonies at the unveiling of the statue of the three Feminist pioneers in the Capitol in 1921, and was in charge of the ceremonies at the dedication of the National Headquarters of the Woman's Party in 1922.

From these beginnings with the National Woman's Party in the interests of women, Mrs. Forrest has become one of the foremost producers of pageants in the United States, and was chosen to direct the celebration of the 150th anniversary of American Independence under the auspices of the Government on July 5.

Women Plan Own Theatre

A GROUP of New York women have announced plans for an all-woman theatre. It will be opened with a revue in the autumn, and continued with regular dramatic productions. The necessary number of men actors and probably some male stage hands will be engaged, but the writing, directing, decorating, and promoting of the productions will be accomplished by women.

The Woman's Theatre is an outgrowth of a group formed in 1910 to assist young women trying to win recognition on the stage. This service of advice and assistance in obtaining auditions and engagements will continue.

Mabel Rowland is the founder of the organization, and the charter members include Mary Boland, Chrystal Herne, Violet Heming, Ann Harding, Louise Closser Hale, Helen Hayes, Tessa Kosta, Mary Pickford, Florence Reed, and Laurette Taylor.

Oregon's First Woman Judge

THE first woman judge in Oregon took her seat on the district bench in Portland recently, when Mary Jane Spurlin took the oath of office administered by John H. Stevenson, presiding judge. Judge Spurlin, who was appointed by Governor Pierce, fills the office left vacant by the appointment of Judge Richard Deich to the Court of Domestic Relations to succeed Judge Jacob Kanzler, who resigned to enter the Northwestern National Bank.

Edith I. A. Dailey, on behalf of the Business and Professional Women's Club, of which she is president, presented Judge Spurlin with a flag.

Judge Spurlin stated: "Women have been more or less backward in entering the judiciary field. I think my appointment is an opening wedge, and I expect to see more women as judges in Oregon."

Judge Spurlin was born in Virginia, but went to Portland in 1913, and her business experience has been in association with attorneys in legal work. She is a graduate of the Northwestern College of Law, and has practiced for several years before the district court.

Women Physicians of Mexico

WOMEN physicians of Mexico have organized a national association, following their meeting with the American Medical Women's Association in Dallas, and the subsequent visit of a group of American women physicians to Mexico. The following officers were elected: President, Antonia L. Ursua; first vice-president, Margarita Delgado; second vice-president, Ormesinda Ortiz Trecino; secretary, Maria Brijandez; pro-secretary, Dolores Rosales; treasurer, Maria Castro de Amerena.

Woman Finds Neanderthal Skull

DAISY E. GARROD of Oxford University has discovered portions of a human skull of the Neanderthal race, which vanished from the earth about 25,000 years ago. The discovery was made at Devil's Tower, Gibraltar, near the spot where the first Neanderthal skull was discovered in 1848. Miss Garrod's discovery is regarded by anthropologists as being of great significance in corroborating data on the Neanderthal man.

Women in Parliament

THERE now are five women in the British House of Commons, Susan Lawrence, Ellen Wilkinson, Lady Astor, the Duchess of Athol, and Mrs. Hilton Philipson.

Combining Home and Career

THE Institute for the Co-ordination of Women's Interests, established by Smith College under the direction of Ethel Puffer Howes, with a three-year endowment under the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Fund, is experimenting in methods of releasing women's energies from domestic labor and responsibility to enable wives and mothers to engage more freely in professions outside the home. Two lines are being pursued — research into methods of release from unnecessary occupations of a domestic character through co-operative service organizations, and a modification of present professional approaches, opening new possibilities of productive work not inconsistent with the limits of normal family life.

Chinese Law School Opened for Women

A LAW school for women has been opened for women in Shanghai, China. Mrs. George C. Hsu, president of the Women's Rights Association, and vice-president of the Woman's Club, is largely responsible for the opening of the school, and is its president. Most of the Chinese women lawyers belong to the woman suffrage party.

More English Women Lawyers

SIX more women have been called to the bar in London, indicating that an increasing number of them are taking up the legal profession.

Among the latest to don the wig and gown are Ruth Buckley, daughter of Lord Wrenbury, a Lord of the Appeal, and Beng Hong Lim of Penang, Straits Settlements.

Miss Beng is the second Oriental woman to be called to the English bar.

Women in Turkey May Be Judges

REVISED regulations of the Turkish law courts provide that sex shall not constitute a restriction in the appointment of lawyers to judicial positions. Four women were graduated last year from the Stamboul Law School, their class being the first to include women. They may now have equal professional rights with their male colleagues.

Woman Educator Honored

ROANOKE COLLEGE of Virginia has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Matty L. Cocke, president of Hollins College, the oldest woman's college in Virginia. Miss Cocke is the first and only woman to receive an honorary degree from this institution.

A Modern Juggler

By Josephine Herbst
Formerly of the Editorial Staff of Smart Set, and a Contributor to the American Mercury.

FIFTEEN years ago magazines were still running articles headed "Marriage or a Career." The older girls of brains were weighing the question seriously and the younger ones, those who are now among the younger women artists today, were sniffing at the barrenness implied in such a choice, and deciding to eat their cake and have it too. It was the quixotic notion of this younger group that nothing was impossible. They leaped ahead, determined to be anything but cautious.

The older cautious crowd had made independent work for women a very serious thing. They took it as the nun takes the veil. The reaction came with the younger group who loved and married recklessly, instinctively knowing that the business of creative life in the arts was inexorably allied with a sex life. Even girls who went into business had homes and babies briskly and more or less efficiently. The trick for the business woman wasn't so difficult. But the woman artist couldn't juggle the two demands so easily. There was the need, on the one hand, to be a complete individual within herself, without duties other than her work demanded, and on the other hand, there was a man, perhaps a house, meals, and if not actually babies, the ever present fear of them.

Now if these demands were purely objective such as a job in an office implies, the problem of the woman artist would be simple comparatively. But she finds herself, almost against her will, and almost without knowing it, drawn into a state of feeling older than herself, into the fatal adaptivity and amiability of women in their lives with men. The curse of wishing to make life comfortable for someone else is upon her before she knows it. This is particularly true when her choice of a mate is an artist also, as it almost invariably is with women in the arts. Soon she is protecting, mothering her man, begetting his resentment and her own. The couple are trapped in a stupid relationship quite different from the thing each originally wanted to make it.

If the term sex war is not utterly banal, it can be applied most poignantly to that state which arises between a woman artist and her man when the woman is actively trying to free herself from her own desire to be a slave. She hates the man and herself, seeing virtues time-honored in women as her worst enemies. It is then, too, that she can see some sense, even if not a great deal, in the didactic struggles of the older crowd who separated careers and marriage as if they were oil and water.

She has to face the fact that in her greatest need as a free individual is also her greatest danger. She might remain celibate, but if she is an artist her creative life is too closely bound with her sex life to make such a choice possible or profitable. What she does become is a juggler, she goes on trying to keep her cake and to eat it.

She takes upon herself the objective duties that ironically enough follow the business of adult falling in love. And if she is expert enough, she succeeds now and then in keeping herself to herself, in remaining aloof from any needs but her own, long enough at least to write a poem or a chapter of a book.

No wonder the history of the creative arts shows so few women. The machinery of female duties grinds the artist out of a woman unless she is thoroughly aware of what is happening to her. But more devastating than the actual duties is the state of mind which she has been taught to admire in women and which she finally recognizes, when she gets on to herself, is her own worst enemy.

The real problem of the woman in art is then, an inner thing, and in that respect it is international, not an American problem or a German one, but a purely biologic-psychologic matter. It is not my intention to imply that this is the only problem confronting women artists. But other problems are shared also by men who are artists. The business of being poor, for instance. The need to live in a world that pays practically nothing for good work, and with rare exceptions, a great deal for bad. The indifference of almost everyone except a few fellow artists to good work, particularly experimental work. The publishers with their tailor-made demands and wariness. The slow process of bullying publishers and public into an interest in your work. The bitter and ironic moment when they swallow you and pat themselves on the back for their cleverness in doing it, if your work chances to sell at all. The critics who cheerfully tackle your product, and nine out of ten, nose it for the wrong scent.

All these are problems of artists irrespective of sex. It is true, however, that most critics, being male, take the woman artist less seriously than men artists. This is still even true among artists themselves. Get a group of men and women writers together, for instance, and the men will soon swamp the evening with talk of male work. The women comment on it or listen. This, while not altogether true, is true enough to be interesting. It may even affect somewhat the work of women, whether for good or ill, I don't know.

But while men are taken more seriously, women once recognized win, in America at least, a more enthusiastic and sentimental audience probably because this is a country run by and for women, and they like to see themselves in roles of importance. But the reaction of such a public is largely unimportant. The woman artist recognizes it for what it is. What is important is the intricate business of her life and her work, and these she juggles adroitly or clumsily, in the ratio of her wisdom.

A League of Defenders of Men's Right

By Helene Granitsch

An Austrian Member of the International Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party

IT will certainly be of interest to my American friends to hear that in Austria where women, by reason of their great diligence and energy have succeeded in getting Equal Rights, the first official protesting organization has been formed. Under the name of League of Defenders of Men's Rights, an association has been formed which has meetings every week where they exchange their opinions against the growing power of women in the whole world. A deputation of the defenders of the rights of men was in Parliament and called on all representatives in order to cause the new laws to be changed to the disadvantage of women. Until now this matter has been considered ridiculous in serious circles; however, I think that the International Woman's Party should not pass in silence such an occasion. For, firstly, it is a proof that the united world of women has succeeded in getting Equal Rights, and on the other hand it proves the great weakness of the other sex, which is greatly excited when it has to compete on an equal basis with women. One might logically conclude that those men are convinced of the absolute inferiority of their sex, fearing for their existence when put on the basis of Equal Rights. I must observe, however, that at present the league of men is not presided or led by any great master mind.

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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

To remove all forms of the subjection of women.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 11.
House Joint Resolution Number 81.]

Introduced in the Senate, December 8, 1925, by Senator Charles E. Curtis.
Introduced in the House of Representatives, December 16, 1925, by Representative D. R. Anthony.

Between Now and December

YOUR Senators and Congressman are at home now. Many of them are seeking re-election. All of them really want to know what legislation their constituents are interested in. This is your opportunity to impress upon them the demand of women for Equal Rights.

Between now and December you can galvanize your representatives in the legislative branch of our Government into action for Equal Rights if you use all the resources at your command.

Elsewhere in this issue Emma Wold has told briefly and comprehensively the story of what Congress did and did not do for Equal Rights—one or two meager Equal Rights measures passed, and the Equal Rights Amendment and dozens of specific Equal Rights measures not acted upon at all.

But all these measures remain before Congress for the short session of the Sixty-ninth Congress which convenes in December. Some of them have passed one House; some are on the Calendar; some remain in committee.

If every woman in the country who wants freedom and Equal Rights will miss no opportunity to tell her Senators and her Congressman that she wants these measures acted upon in December, something will be done.

Impress forcibly upon them that you expect them to pass the following measures promptly:

1. Equalization of the status of men and women under the immigration laws.

2. Equalization of the citizenship laws so that every American woman will have the same absolute right to her United States citizenship, regardless of marriage, as every American man has, and the means of recovery of citizenship lost by marriage.

3. Equalization of the laws of the District of Columbia as between men and women.

Remember that the women of the District of Columbia have no vote, and must depend upon the power of your ballot to bring them equality.

Most important of all, never let your representatives forget that you will vote only for those who will work for the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment to the United States Constitution, guaranteeing Equal Rights to all American men and women for all time.

Maud Younger and the Congressional Committee of the National Woman's Party have worked tirelessly for the Equal Rights measures before Congress during the session just ended. But all their work will be in vain if the voters back home do not make clear their demand for Equal Rights.

You have four months in which to mobilize your demand for Equal Rights and concentrate all its force upon those you have elected to represent you in Congress. If you do this between now and December, Equal Rights will be achieved.

The Doubly Significant London Demonstration

THE union of women of all varieties of political opinion and of all occupations in demanding of the British Government equal franchise is significant for England.

But the London demonstration of 2,000 women who marched from the Embankment to Hyde Park, and there spoke from fifteen platforms for equal political rights for English women marked another event of world-wide importance.

At this demonstration, for the first time in history, an organization in one country sent a delegation to help the women of another country gain their political rights.

The National Woman's Party's participation in that great procession and demonstration is a precedent which points to the world-wide union of organized women for the purpose of ending the world-wide subjection of women.

Many times before individual American women have gone to help the women of other countries in their demands for Equal Rights. Upon numerous occasions individual women of other countries have joined with American women in their demands for Equal Rights.

But the official participation of an organization of one country in the Feminist demands of organizations in another country has never occurred before.

The National Woman's Party hopes that the precedent it set in London on July 3 will be followed by a still closer union of women of all the world in the work for Equal Rights.

Business Women and Equal Rights

A DELEGATION of the National Woman's Party, consisting of women who are members of Business and Professional Woman's Clubs in their respective communities, attended the convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Woman's Clubs in Des Moines, Iowa, this week, to support Equal Rights at this important meeting of economically independent women.

The delegation, which left Washington Sunday, carried with them the following resolution, to be introduced by Florence Bayard Hilles, a member of the National Council of the National Woman's Party, and State president of the Delaware Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

Resolved, That the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, believing that all labor laws should be based upon the occupation and not upon the sex of the worker, expresses its earnest support of the principle of equality between men and women in labor laws, and its opposition to all forms of special legislation applying to women and not to their male competitors.

A State referendum among the members of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs in Delaware showed overwhelming support for the Equal Rights program, and the delegation is unanimously for it. The resolution is also supported by leading members of the Michigan, Indiana, and Iowa delegations.

The Business and Professional Women's Clubs as a national organization at present has no official position on the question of Equal Rights versus 'protective' legislation for women in industry. The question was scheduled as one of the most important subjects of debate at the convention.

Alice Paul, Founder of the National Woman's Party, stated when the delegation left:

"We are sending a delegation to Des Moines in accordance with our usual policy of seeking the support of all women's organizations for our Equal Rights program and for the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, now before Congress.

"We recognize the power and influence of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs, and we believe that their support would greatly strengthen the Equal Rights movement."

Mrs. Wymond Bradbury of the District of Columbia and New Jersey was in charge of the headquarters for the National Woman's Party in Des Moines. Mrs. Isaac Dixon of Baltimore was chairman of the group.

A delegation of the National Woman's Party is also attending the international convention of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom meeting this week in Dublin.

Congress Did—And Did Not

By Emma Wold, Legislative Secretary of the National Woman's Party

THERE is a thick pile of bills on my desk. They are the bills that concern women introduced in the first session of the Sixty-ninth Congress, just ended. They deal with immigration, citizenship, marriage and divorce, military affairs, and subjects of local importance to the District of Columbia.

I contemplate the titles and numbers of these bills, grown familiar through the seven months of the session, and I am reminded of the gallant Duke of York. The duke, as will be remembered, had ten thousand men. He marched them up a hill one day—and marched them down again. The versifier has immortalized an historical piece of futility.

A like futility is displayed by the record of these bills, if we regard the chief end of Congressional bills to be enactment into law.

First in point of numbers are the bills to amend the immigration law. At least twenty-one bills proposed to remove a discrimination in the Immigration Act of 1924 by giving a non-quota status to the alien husband of an American citizen—a status now given to the alien wife of an American citizen. There are those who maintain that the absence of this provision from the Immigration Law of 1924 was an oversight, without malice aforethought. Whether this is true or not, the law has now become so sacrosanct that any proposed change meets with the stern disapproval of men who cannot see how an American woman can possess an alien husband whom she may wish to have join her here, when by all the proper rules of domestic relations she should wish to join him in his own land. Consequently, just one of the twenty-two bills had a chance to come to a vote, as it did three days before adjournment of Congress (S. J. Res. 82, H. R. 10660). Although passed unanimously in the Senate, it was prevented by one man from coming up on the floor of the House of Representatives. Thus this discrimination remains on the Statutes at Large.

Equally futile was the effort to make it possible for an American-born woman, deprived of her United States citizenship by marriage to an alien to return to her native country as a non-quota immigrant. She must still, as before, obtain a quota number as an alien in order to enter her country to live therein. Numerous instances of hardships have arisen under this law, as where a woman, widowed while living abroad, must wait for years to get a place within the quota of her deceased husband's country. A bill (H. R. 6238) to remedy this condition was passed in the House many weeks ago. It was practically killed in the Senate by Senator Wadsworth's attempt to add to it a part of another immigration bill which had been adversely reported by the Immigration Committee.

Equality of treatment in immigration legislation characterizes the Act which will admit without regard to the quota those aliens eligible to citizenship who served honorably in our military and naval forces during the World War, along with their wives or husbands and unmarried children under 18 years of age. Alien veterans must take advantage of this act within a year after its enactment. (Public Law No. 294, approved May 26, 1926.)

Restoration of the family relation is provided by admitting as non-quota immigrants the wife and children under 18 of those aliens who came to this country as ministers of a religious denomination or as college professors (Public Law No. 459, approved July 3, 1926). If among these ministers or professors any were women, the terms of the act do not cover their case.

THE citizenship of married women stands today exactly where it stood at the beginning of the Congressional session. A bill to give married women the same absolute right to their nationality as men have (S. 2969, H. R. 9825), and another to facilitate the recovery of such citizenship when lost by marriage (H. R. 4057) were tabled in the committee of the House, and adversely reported by the committee in the Senate. The former bill was introduced at the initiative of the National Woman's Party and hearings were held before committees of both Houses.

JOINT resolutions proposing to amend the Federal Constitution to authorize Congress to enact uniform laws on marriage and divorce for all the States have had no action in either House since their introduction by Senator Capper and Representatives Gibson, McLeod, and Taylor of West Virginia (S. J. Res. 31, H. J. Res. 110, 30, 58). Neither was any action taken on the resolutions proposing an Equal Rights Amendment (S. J. Res. 11, H. J. Res. 81), nor on the Minimum Wage Amendment (S. J. Res. 14).

In military affairs a discrimination against nurses has been removed. Although the Army Nurse Corps has been a component part of the Army since 1901, and Army nurses have held the relative rank of military officers since 1920, while the Navy Nurse Corps has been a part of the Navy since 1908, hitherto no provision has been made for the retirement of members similar to that for officers of the Army or Navy. A retirement measure was adopted in this session and signed by the President (Public law No. 217, approved May 13, 1926).

The World War Veterans' Act of 1924, which appears to have been construed as not applying to service women in all respects, was amended to include specifically women who served in the World War. Thus authority is now given for the hospitalization of women in other than Government hospitals—a provision already applying to men. Compensation will be granted for death or disability for women citizens of the United States "who were taken from the United States by the United States Government and who served in base hospitals overseas." Provision for expense of burial are made to include women nurses (Public Law No.—).

An interesting development in terminology appears in an amendment of the Adjusted Compensation Act which hitherto provided for "the widow or the widower" of a veteran, and now has eliminated the term "widower" but defines the word "widow" as including the widower.

IN legislation for the District of Columbia, Congress removed one discrimination which had seriously impeded the married women of the District of Columbia in their business and property relations. Up to this time a married woman has had no power to contract as surety or guarantor. This restriction upon a wife's use of her own property or of any property owned in common by husband and wife is now repealed (Public Law No. 312, approved May 28, 1926.)

Other measures for the women of the District remain to be carried over till the next session. The bill to open jury service to women (H. R. 5823), for instance, has passed in the House only. A bill to place female relatives under the inheritance laws (H. R. 7975) has been favorably reported in the House, but no further action was taken. A bill to equalize the share of the surviving husband or wife in the real estate of the other (S. 2561) had no attention after its introduction. The District of Columbia Branch of the National Woman's Party was responsible for the introduction of some and strongly supported all of these measures.

A "mothers' pension" measure was adopted for the District. Its title—"to provide home care for dependent children"—is a recognition that this sort of legislation is not a mothers' pension, but is for the benefit of the children, and its language is broad enough to admit to its benefits any one who has the custody of the children and needs the aid contemplated by the act (Public Law No. 410, approved June 22, 1926).

SO much for legislation adopted and failing of adoption. The bills that have had no action remain for the next session, and the work of the last seven months will have to be continued in December. Experience with this session of Congress provides for the argument—if such additional argument were needed—for writing into our fundamental law the principle that men and women shall have Equal Rights.

Comments of the Press

From the Herald and Examiner, Chicago, June 20, 1926.
By Mrs. J. Hamilton Lewis, Paris, France

NOW that the tenth Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance has ended, and the smoke of battle between the two opposing American parties of women devoted to Feminism has blown away, a slight resume of the conflicting impressions gathered may not be uninteresting to the many thousands of members of the League of Women Voters and the National Woman's Party in America.

With a sincere desire to be impartial—although for years holding a membership in the Chicago Branch of the League of Women Voters, I shall record the various incidents of the week in an effort to reflect the impressions and comments of the foreigners — especially the French, who, though for centuries accustomed to see their women work, keep the accounts and guard the family purse, are not yet ready to grant the common justice of political equality in the vote.

The outstanding query regarding the Congress from the Parisian, the Belgian, the German, the various foreigners within the gates of Paris is thus: "But you Americans! why do you not present a united front to Europe? Why do you bring your internal conflict over the ocean to parade your domestic disagreement and dissensions to the assembled delegates; you who prate always of peace and brotherly love; you who send your monitors, your disciples of peace to the Near East and the Far East, to Russia, to Africa with your admonishings, your reprovings, all in the prosecution of your battle-cry, 'Peace on earth, good will to men'?"

And hence, the American women on European soil were much more published, discussed, and criticized for their differences of opinion than lauded or known for the nobility of their endeavor.

The Woman's Party who arrived early and captivated, fascinated, and fairly "subsidized" the press were all for publicity, as Miss Jessie Dell and various leaders of their party were frequently heard to declare:

"Publicity is the meat of progress for the enfranchisement of women; if no one read or heard of the efforts of women toward freedom, the cause would lag or disappear altogether.

"For centuries men were content to hold woman in bondage. It is woman herself who, by striving, agitation, and publicity must cast off her fetters. Also, publicity of the achievements, daring, initiative, and work of some women immediately encourages and incites timid women to more effort, more determination to strike out and struggle and win self-independence."

BUT the accredited delegates and alternates to the International Woman Suffrage Alliance seemed definitely to pursue a policy of retirement from public view. They acted, they dressed, they lived, and no doubt bloomed as the lovely violet, under leaves of modesty. Indeed, one had to seek diligently to find them in the tall grass of Paris.

Only in the actual Congress itself and during the hours of that Congress could they be located. One hesitated to break in on the procedure of the Congress to get in touch with them. Whereas the Woman's Party members were emblazoned all over the town. The thoroughness of their methods was astonishing, wonderful.

Upon arriving in Paris, I inquired at three of the leading banks and at five of the best hotels patronized by Americans, striving to find the Alliance delegation from the United States. In all three of

the banks I was immediately informed that, "the American Woman's Party has its headquarters at the Hotel Lutetia."

One bank even produced at once a list of the Woman's Party delegation with their American as well as Paris addresses.

In none of the large hotels at which I made inquiry were any of the delegates of either party stopping, and yet in all five of the hotels I was promptly advised: "The American suffrage ladies are at Hotel Lutetia. They have a bureau there."

The only exception I encountered was that of Prof. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain of Columbia University, New York, who were registered at the Hotel Plaza Athenee, and the clerk of that hotel announced: "Monsieur interests himself with the suffrage ladies."

In fact Professor Chamberlain made one of the most brilliant speeches of the week at the great mass meeting of "men sympathizers" at the Sorbonne. And Mrs. Chamberlain was an accredited alternate.

Well, to the Hotel Lutetia I went, again demanding to be permitted to see the delegation of the Woman Suffrage Alliance from America.

"*Certainment,* madame, the large salon of the *entresol* (mezzaine floor): there are always some members there."

I went up—a great number of women were present, extending a welcome, but with a smile they said: "Oh no, the Alliance does not come here; they may have their headquarters in this hotel but we have not heard of it."

Again I descended to the office: "But that is the opposing American party—I want the Alliance headquarters."

The French hotel clerk betrayed surprise, annoyance, at my unreasonableness. "But, Madame, they are suffragists from America; they have not two headquarters here."

"But have you no other delegates stopping here?"

"*Oui,* Madame, many from England and other countries, but *voici* the American list, you may read it yourself." He turned to a desk and handed out a complete list of the Woman's Party!

FAILING to get any satisfaction at the Lutetia, I went to the Sorbonne Information Bureau. It was on the second floor of the University Hall at a long counter overflowing with literature in several languages, with photographs of the Congress, postcards, and insignia. I once more earnestly inquired for a list of the names and addresses of the American delegation who had actually arrived in Paris.

Much busy searching and chatter and inquiry on the part of the willing young French women, but the information was not available at the Information Bureau.

"Madame, go to the Secretariat *la bas,* they will know."

"But," I urged, "I want the authentic, positive, and complete list from the responsible headquarters."

"Oh yes, Madame, only the Secretariat will certainly know and tell you."

I entered the splendid chamber allotted to the Secretariat, also with placards of "*La Presse*" posted about. A number of business-like and busy young women were diligently bending over ledger and papers. I selected the most imposing desk where sat the most efficient, even militant, appearing leader of the Secretariat.

"Have you the official information registered by the American delegation? Do you know where I may find their headquarters, where they are stopping in Paris?"

"Oh, yes, I have their full list submitted. They have no headquarters to my knowledge, I will give you a list."

A large document was presented to me.

"But," I objected, "this is most incomplete. It is dated May 28 and of the twenty-five names, but two delegates and two alternates have registered addresses, Miss Belle Sherwin, Hotel de France et de Choiseul; Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie, same address; Mrs. Chamberlain, Hotel Plaza; Miss Rachel Gallagher, 4 rue de Chevreuse. Where are the other twenty-one?"

The militant and frowning Scotch Alliance member, who looked like "Defiance," who wore her hair clipped as a lion's mane, and her stockings inordinately wrinkled and unconcealed by her short skirt, was then moved rather indignantly to search the records for the full American list.

"This," she announced, "is the final official list (it was then Thursday, June 3, the Congress having convened on May 30). Scanning the last list, I complained:

"But, can you not tell me from which city, or even which State, come these ladies? America is such a large country. I am really eager to locate the Chicago delegates, especially."

"Well, for that," announced the keeper of the Secretariat lists, "I must consult the card index; that is the last and best list I have."

Then to the laborious tedious card index we applied ourselves and searched out each name in turn.

I submit the exact list rather blank, as I must confess it appears to me. The added names of cities or States I supplied for myself from the information gleaned from the card index. But for the other members of the Congress (to whom this list was undoubtedly distributed), and to the world of Paris, only this meager information of the American Alliance delegates was available.

On the first list only one name, that of Rachel Gallagher, was registered with the precise address. Belle Sherwin herself was put down only as at Hotel de France et (a second "de" not used in this hotel name) Choiseul, but no street or number. Mrs. Chamberlain was registered as at Hotel Plaza, rue Montaigne. As a matter of accuracy the hotel is know as "Plaza Athenee," and is in the Avenue Montaigne. I searched the length of the rue Montaigne for a "Hotel Plaza," and finding none, I went on to the Avenue Montaigne in quest of Professor and Mrs. Chamberlain, who chanced unfortunately to be "out."

In the last list presented me five of the Americans are put down as absent. Amy Maher was accurately registered as to Paris, but no "home State" was given. Mrs. Edward MacReady's hotel and street were given, but no number of that twisting serpentine street, the number of which makes a considerable difference in the geography of its location.

Although no American State was given, a New Mexico member ventured that Mrs. MacReady was from Chicago, but was unable to assert it.

Helen Quan saved the delegation from what a bridge expert tersely dubbed "the grand slam of inefficiency as to registration" by having filed that she was from Greenwich, Conn., and was residing at Hotel Metropolitan, 8 Rue Cambon.

Likewise the two "fraternelles," Dr. Valeria Parker and Madame Valle-Genairon, who were clear as to Paris addresses, but I was left uninformed as to America. Mrs. MacReady's and Mrs. Quan's names did not appear on the first official list put forth by the Congress.

On Friday, June 4, the eagerly awaited American "official list" was published. There were sixteen names, but Mrs. Quan, the "star of efficiency" as to her registered addresses, did not appear.

Likewise the list gave only the "home State" of some of the members, the home city of some others and neither city nor State of still others. And in no instance at all was a Paris address of any one given!

The list was printed "sandwiched in" between the "Feminists Visit Fontainebleau," and remarks on the entertainments tendered the National Woman's Party. And then too, it was already Friday, the Feminists had held the stage for almost a week, and Paris was already turning its interest elsewhere. Many and critical were the comments of would-be admirers and friends of the Alliance from America.

A PROMINENT American hostess of Paris complained: "If only I knew who had come and where they live, I would gladly endeavor to bring the American delegation in contact with my French women friends, many of whom are a bit too old-fashioned and conservative themselves to venture forth to the formal Congress at the Sorbonne, but who are longing to hear and learn of this world movement by those crisp American women who seem ever unafraid."

This American lady, herself a conservative, had desired to entertain at an evening reception with the hope of "spreading the gospel" by brief addresses from the Americans of the Alliance.

She was not in sympathy with the methods used in America by the Woman's Party, but after one unsuccessful excursion to the Sorbonne, where unluckily the leaders had just left to attend an official reception, and to endeavor to call upon Miss Sherwin (personally, unknown to her, but the only positive Paris address she had secured) this lady gave up the effort and lost interest.

One wonders the "whys" and the "wherefores" of this surprising secretiveness on the part of the League of Women Voters from our homeland.

This delegation had been awaited with more interest than perhaps that of any other country, and yet the individuals and delegations of other lands seemed able to attract more favorable comment from the press and the population of the French capital than our own body of undoubtedly superior and able women who apparently attended the Congress faithfully like model school girls, but who seemed to shrink from becoming known and prominent to the big world of Europe.

Baffled by the quiet, uncommunicative tactics of the Americans, a French reporter, who had not secured much desired information, ejaculated, *"Eh, bien.* Perhaps after all it is that Woman's Party which is the real party in America! I will write of them; and also there are more handsome women in the opposing party and they are more gay, more friendly."

That, indeed, was in some respects true. The Woman's Party displayed much cleverness in its selection of a publicity manager, Anita Pollitzer, a sparkling and vivacious young woman who knew how to talk and what she desired to place before the public. She was mentally loaded with facts and plans and standards of her party, also the bulletin of members who had come to Paris was exact, clear, forceful, accurate, efficient.

In a moment one could read the neat list and secure all the desired information of any member in Paris. And, upon entering their headquarters, if a member was absent, one could learn just when she would return and what her engagements were. Thus was all delay and confusion eliminated, and a deal of splendid entertaining was offered in honor of the Woman's Party.

THE American ambassador at the beginning of the session tendered an afternoon reception to the Woman's Party to which he invited other women of the finest standing to meet them. The Countess de Rohan Chabot also gave a reception for the same group, inviting also the most prominent women of Paris.

But Ambassador Herrick seems to have waited until Monday, June 7, before "receiving" the delegates to the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, and this, itself, was no dinner, luncheon, or tea, so far as one could learn, but a morning "call" as it were—and Miss Sherwin is likewise a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, and certainly one of Ohio's most famous women!

Cuba Now on International Council

MRS. Pilar Houston, an advanced Feminist of Cuba, has been elected a member of the International Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party by the National Council. Fourteen nations are now represented on this international body of Feminists devoted to the winning of Equal Rights between men and women throughout the world.

Mrs. Houston is preparing a Cuban room at National Headquarters of the Woman's Party, which will be completed in the autumn. She is furnishing it with rare Cuban furniture. Mrs. Houston expects to make an extended visit to the United States this fall and winter, and will stay in the Cuban Room.

Mrs. Houston was born in Cuba, in a small town not far from Havana. Her father was a very illustrious Spanish attorney, who died when she was a young girl. She had the advantages of an excellent education under the supervision of her father who had individual ideas, and she early developed an individual view point on most matters. One of her strongest convictions is Equal Rights for women, and she is a tireless worker in this direction.

She married L. S. Houston, a prominent and successful business man of Havana, and an American, whose ideas are with hers and who believes that politics and government will be benefitted by the advent of the right type of women in the management of public affairs.

Mrs. Houston has for years been a worker in the International Sunshine Society. She is head of the Cuban branch, and has done good work therein for needy cases in Cuba, particularly for girls and women, for whom she has found employment, education, and many other benefits.

She was a founder of the *Club Femenino,* the powerful Feminist organization of the Republic, whose work in prison reforms, free education for girls, and the advocacy of the right of the Cuban woman to vote on equal terms with men is tireless and making excellent progress, though the vote is not yet obtained.

Some years ago Mrs. Houston, while visiting New York City, inquired at the Pennsylvania Hotel for the name of the leading Feminist organization in the United States. She was told that the National Woman's Party is the most outstanding Feminist organization, and promptly got in touch with members. She met Rebecca Hourwich, national organizer of the Woman's Party, and, became intensely interested. She joined the Woman's Party and is its devoted adherent in Cuba. She has already established a Woman's Party branch in her own country and made known to Cuban women the work done for Equal Rights in the United States.

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